ress the grievances of the teachers pointed out by the resolution.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—Certainly, steps have been taken and it is only a question of few days for it to be given effect to.

Mr. V. Achyuta Menon.—On that assurance, I do not move the resolution.

Hence the following resolution was considered withdrawn.

Mr. V. Achyuta Menon.—"*This Council recommends to the Government to allow trained School Final and under-Graduate teachers to rise in the Educational Department as high as their licenses permit them to do without their way up being blocked by Graduates.*"

57. Cranganur Second Class Magistrate Court.

The following resolution was considered withdrawn as the mover was then absent.

മിസ്റ്റർ എ. കെ. കുഞ്ഞുമൊയ്തീൻ.—ഒരു മുൻസിപ്പാലിറ്റിയിലുള്ള മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടന്മാർ ഭരിക്കപ്പെടുന്ന കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂർ രണ്ടാം ക്ലാസ്സ് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടുകോടതിക്കു ഒന്നാം ക്ലാസ്സ് അധികാരം നല്കി കോടതിയിലെ ഫയലുകൾ വഴിപ്പിക്കയും കക്ഷികൾക്കു സൌകര്യമുണ്ടാക്കി തീർക്കയും ചെയ്യണമെന്നു ഈ കൌൺസിൽ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിനോടു ശുപാർശചെയ്യുന്നു.

58. Cattle Grazing Grounds.

Mr. V. Achyuta Menon—"*This Council recommends to the Government to provide cattle grazing grounds for the several villages or groups of villages and towns of this State.*

Mr. V. Achyuta Menon.—Sir, in reply to question No. 315 of the Legislative Session the Leader of the House was pleased to say that there are no cattle grazing grounds in the towns of Chittur-Tattamangalam, Trichur, Ernakulam and Mattancheri. I need not submit to this House how important a matter the provision of suitable cattle grazing grounds in towns and villages is. A pair of oxen or bulls or a pair of buffaloes forms the only wealth of most of our cultivating farmers and the only thing that they give to these animals by way of making them work is a little water, with bram, a bundle or a bundle and a half of straw and any number of strokes with a rod while being ploughed. So most of our bulls—I do not refer to those in the Chittur Taluk—and most of our buffaloes are mere living skeletons. And unless good cattle grazing grounds are provided the health of these animals will suffer not only on account of want of grass and herbs, but also on account of want of exercise. In the town of Ernakulam, for instance, you have not a single plot of ground where this cattle can graze not to speak of their

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

taking exercise What little ground they had has been converted into a park now. So the only exercise that the cows have is from the cattle pen to the nearest poles to which they are tied during day time that is a distance of a few yards. This state of things I need not submit is far from satisfactory and in the statement of the Hon'ble Member for Revenue we find that most important towns have no cattle grazing grounds, that is, Trichur, Ernakulam, Mattancheri. For Mattancheri, I think, some grounds are being provided. For Ernakulam there is no cattle grazing ground. At Trichur, there is a vast area of ground in and around Trichur town, but no cattle grazing ground has been provided. As regards Irinjalakkuda, there is a cattle grazing ground provided. But it is at some height from the sea-level. I think the ground referred to by the Hon'ble Member is Mangadi Kunnu. It is a hard laterite ground which may give sufficient exercise. I don't think that any grass will grow there except by a miracle. At Nemmara, I had occasion, when I was Tahsildar, to come across a reserved forest exclusion. I don't exactly remember its survey number. It is all one unbroken mass of granite. It is to be, or has been, set apart as the grazing ground for the village of Nemmara.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—And you were the Tahsildar?

Mr. V. Achyuta Menon.—I am not responsible. I found it there. I tried my best in vain to find a single blade of grass. Not a single blade of grass will grow there. The wonder of it is that the slope of that exclusion which was full of grass at that time was set apart for assignment.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Why don't you object?

Mr. V. Achyuta Menon.—I was not on this side of the House then.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—I think the officers on the other side will realise this remark.

Mr. V. Achyuta Menon.—I was not called upon also. I had no opportunity also. Without enlarging upon the point, this is the state of things so far as towns are concerned. As for the villages in Chittur, of course, most of the people are rich enough and they have their own *kalams* to which they can send their bullocks, etc. It is only the poor cultivator that feels the necessity for a cattle grazing ground. There is no cattle grazing ground at Chittur also. So the work of agricultural operations cannot be carried on satisfactorily. For these reasons, I request that all the villages and all the towns which have no cattle grazing grounds at present may be provided with such grounds, according to a definite programme and as funds permit. With these few words I commend this resolution to the House.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Dr. A. G. Menon.—I second it. As this point was referred to the Rural Reconstruction Committee, I will specially request it to go through this question minutely.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—I oppose this resolution since he has included towns also within its scope. I want to point out to this House the impracticable nature of this resolution. What do you mean by a grazing ground? Grazing ground as it is understood may be considered as a football ground, or as a tennis court. These wretched buffaloes are sent with the herdsmen in the morning to a distance of two or three miles and are left to the tender mercies of the burning sun while all the time the herds-men will be playing without any care for these animals. And the Hindu who has a veneration for the cows and at the same time ill-treats the animals more than anyone else in the world, is satisfied with the view that he has done everything necessary in entrusting these bulls or cows with these herdsmen. These boys simply take them and play the game. Where do we want the grazing grounds? How far away from the town? What will be the extent of the grazing ground? These are questions that must be considered. But there is no use saying that we want grazing grounds. You may just take a plot of ground, fence it and call it a grazing ground. Is that enough? It would be much better from our point of view as we are not able to carry out these recommendations so far as our town is concerned. Considering the number of buffaloes and cows within a town, it would require an enormous sum to have a grazing ground. And then the grazing grounds in other parts, *e. g.*, the Tamil districts, mean something different from what the Member means. They sow grass seeds. The whole plot is divided into 3 or 4 sections. By the time one section is made use of by these herds, the other section will be growing. And therefore, there is a perpetual field of grass. Here every square inch available is converted into paddy fields and there is no place at all for the cows. It will be impossible, so far as towns are concerned, to give adequate facilities for a proper grazing ground. We can certainly have a plot of ground and that won't be sufficient for the stomach of the cow. For the time being, the only one benefit derived from taking them to the so-called grazing ground is that they get a little exercise by going and returning in the evenings. If it is so in the town of Trichur, where there is ample space, the case would be much worse in Ernakulam, Mattancheri and other places. So, however much I desire to see the realisation of this object in view, its impracticable nature is such that it will be very difficult for one to support this resolution.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Mr. A. S. Harihara Ayyar.—In supporting this resolution I have only to recommend to the Government that our State is badly wanting in grazing grounds. The general rule in agriculture is that one-fifth acreage of the arable land must be allotted in every village for grazing grounds. So in the assignment of future areas; that are being excluded from forest areas in all those villages wherever exclusions are made one-fifth acreage may be used as public grazing ground and the rest alone assigned.

Mr. T. M. Krishna Menon.—The Government do realise the necessity of having more cattle grounds. As observed by the Hon'ble Member for Trichur there is difficulty to find places to be set apart as grazing grounds especially in towns like Trichur, Ernakulam and Mattancheri. Lands will have to be acquired for the purpose as no porombokes are available. In Trichur there is a cry for having recreation grounds, for football, tennis, etc., and we have been on the look out for a plot of ground for the last so many months, myself the Chief Engineer, and Mr. Ikkanda Warriar and we could not come across any place which is suitable for the purpose. The difficulty to find proper grazing grounds must be greater. There is a rural reconstruction committee which is now going on with the work of ascertaining questions like this and it is hoped that they will offer valuable suggestions in the matter. When their report is received, Government will consider what action should be taken.

Mr. V. Achyuta Menon.—In view of the leader's assurance I don't press the motion. I withdraw.

The resolution was withdrawn with leave of of the House.

59. Malayalam the medium of instruction etc.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—This Council recommends to the Government to make Malayalam the medium of instruction in the schools of the state, and the official language of the Government except in their correspondence to the Paramount Power.

ഇതിനേക്കാൾ പ്രാധാന്യമേറിയ ഒരു നിശ്ചയം ഈ സഭയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരാനുണ്ടെന്നു എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. ഇതിനെ എതിരു ആരെങ്കിലും പറയുമെങ്കിൽ അവർ പറയാൻ പോകുന്ന ഒരു പ്രധാന സംഗതി ഇംഗ്ലീഷു മുതലായ ഭാഷകളുടെ ഗുണാധിക്യത്തെ ആസ്പദമാക്കിയായിരിക്കും. മലയാള ഭാഷയേക്കാൾ പലപ്രകാരത്തിലും പ്രാധാന്യം കുടിയതും പ്രചാരമേറിയതും ചില കാരണങ്ങളാൽ നമുക്കു ഒഴിക്കാൻ പാടില്ലാത്തതുമായ ഒരു ഭാഷയാണു് ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് എന്നു ഞാൻ സമ്മതിക്കുന്നു. ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് മാതൃഭാഷ ആക്കാൻ വളരെക്കാലംകൊണ്ടെങ്കിലും സാധിക്കുമായിരു

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly